

## SIR OLIVER LODGE SAYS MAN LIVES ON

Only Material Body Is Left Behind, Says British Scientist, Here to Lecture.

### HE HAS TALKED TO MANY

"The New World May Not Be a Different One From This," He Contends.

Sir Oliver Lodge, the noted British scientist and believer in communication between the dead and the living, arrived on the Lapland yesterday for a brief lecture tour in the United States and Canada. He says that his son, who was killed in the war, of whom he wrote in "Raymond: or Life After Death," was rather pleased when he learned recently that the father was coming to America and felt that he might do some good here. He speaks of conversation with "those on the other side" as calmly as if they were friends whom he met every day. He comes to tell us that "the survival of man can be proved and that perception will strengthen the hands of true religion." He is convinced that death makes no sudden change at all; that "the next world is merely a phase, and may not be a different world from this." He says departed friends have talked to him of trees, flowers and animals which they observe, but he reflects that they may not be describing another world at all, but "this side seen from another point of view."

### On the Survival of Man.

He spoke first of his lack of sympathy with materialists who, "because they do not see a soul, deny its existence." He denied the three fundamental entities as matter, ether and mind, and to him the relations between matter and ether were of first importance. Through the properties of ether he had formed a hypothesis of a manner and nature of the survival of man.

"The material body is left behind at death," he asserted, "but the etheric body does not perish," he said. "Our bodies are composed of matter and ether. The material part wears out after seventy-odd years, but the etheric part does not wear out and that continues. The etheric body is the mechanism of survival. The fact of survival has to be ascertained by communication with the etheric side, but my long study of the ether helps somewhat to explain the way we are able to survive, to realize that we feel some what the same after death as we do in this world."

"We do not hold that we become saints and go to heaven or devils and go to hell. I do not think we are good enough for the one or bad enough for the other. We are people rather weak. They go wrong not because they want to. I think we all want to do better, and I think we shall have a chance. At any rate young fellows who were killed in the war say we shall. I have talked with a good many of them. They have found a job, and only hope that their people will not grieve too much and believe they have gone out of existence. They haven't gone out of existence. They can't. I have known people who wanted to, but couldn't."

This brought Sir Oliver to the subject of suicide. It did no good, he said, for the man kept right on living. It was not for him to judge the man who ended his mortal life to escape incurable pains, "but suicide seems to me regarded as a crime over there. I dare say there are exceptions."

"Have you talked with any suicides?" asked one of Sir Oliver's visitors, not at all in a spirit of levity.

"Yes," he said, "I have. Most of them say they are horrified, and feel that they set a bad example—that is, if they were good fellows once, they are most of them. They say they are sorry; they feel they made a mistake, and that it has thrown them back."

### Heard His Relative's Voice.

Sir Oliver Lodge said that he had known about "survival" for a long time. He saw the first evidence of it in 1889, but did not then accept it, and it was not announced until 1906 that he was convinced. No special incident, but cumulative evidence removed his doubt. He recalled that many years ago a relative who had been good to him when he was small was distressed by his lack of faith and said that when she died she would "come through if she could."

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Through their attorneys, Harvey T. Andrews and Alexander Otis, Messrs. Heins and Klein say, though of German birth and without having been naturalized, they have been residents of the United States for many years. Klein lives in Springfield, Mass., central office of the magneto company, with a big factory at Chicopee, Mass., central office in New York and branch offices in various parts of the country. Klein inherited in March, 1914, 135 of the 250 shares of the corporation from a brother, Gustav, in Germany.

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"Indeed," he added, "again he was speaking colloquially of the etheric being, he has told him of the existence of 'they' say there is and they are anxious to help out those who get into that state. Selfishness and cruelty are the worst things to overcome. I believe that it is not at all easy for those who have been doing those things all their lives to get out of it. We make our own character here and have got to live with it. And it may be a very unpleasant one."

It was suggested that Sir Oliver might tell of some specific case of communication. He told the story of a mother who believed in and loved her son who was that it was all nonsense. The mother went to a medium to get a message from her son. The septic husband turned up unexpectedly. All at once the medium, who had been told that the son was dead, came to her, said that here were some letters that made no sense—Eloherb. The father cried out that he knew what it meant. It meant "Hello, Dad!" The father's name was Herbert, and the boy had been in the habit of addressing his father thus familiarly. The salutation was so characteristic of the dead son, Sir Oliver said, that the father's skepticism vanished and later he received many messages from the boy.

Sir Oliver does not think much of the ouija board and table tipping. He said that he'd known a lot of nonsense to come that way, an awful lot of rubbish. He admitted that much rubbish came through anyway, and he explained this by saying that the seances often come from a dream stratum and from persons incapable of imparting anything of value. But Sir Oliver said that he personally was interested in the real existence and that he had had very satisfactory talks with philosophers who had died and who tried to explain to him how things work on the other side.

His theory is that trivial mention of family affairs which so often comes through the medium is due to the anxiety of the departed to prove their identity. Sir Oliver's first lecture will be "The Reality of the Unseen." "The Evidence for Survival" and "The Destiny of Man." These will deal with psychological research. Later he will have two lectures on physical science, including the possibilities of atomic energy, which, he predicts, will be the future's principal source of power, and is destined to transform the world.

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At my first sitting with Mrs. Piper [the American medium who went to England] my relative did come through and spoke in much her own tone of voice," he continued. "It was very striking."

But he did not depend on single incidents, he added. Nor did he ask people to jump at conclusions.

To be a medium of communication between the two phases of existence required a special faculty, Sir Oliver said. Some of his family possessed it slightly, he noted at all. He defined the faculty as "a willingness to allow your bodily instrument to be used by another intelligence." If there were no material machinery of transmission there would be only a vague impression. He believed that the consciousness "on the other side" worked through a "dream stratum": the person acting as the medium vacated a part of his organism for the time being. Sir Oliver believed in telepathic exchange between mortals, and was inclined to believe that communication between this and the spirit land was only another form of telepathy—"direct action of mind on mind."

He was asked if all the spirits with whom he had talked came from this earth. He answered that he knew of no other kind, "but I don't say that others don't know."

"Some people say," he went on, "that we have no right to disturb the spirits where they are; that they are resting. But it seems to me that it must be all right after they have had a few hundred years of rest."

Sir Oliver's keen gray eyes under his drooping lids twinkled merrily. "If they don't want to come when we call them they needn't," he resumed. "We give them an opportunity of course. I think that old people who have passed away in the course of nature do not care to come so much, but the sturdy young fellows who were thrown over in the flush of life are keen to do so. This is especially true of the young fellows who died in the war and found themselves suddenly on the other side. They talk of flowers, trees and animals, but it may be they are talking of this side seen from another point of view."

A pause preceded the next observation. "There may not be another world."

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## HOOVER IS SILENT AS TO HIS CANDIDACY

Democrats Sad When He Fails to Deny G.O.P. Leanings

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Herbert Hoover decided to-night to maintain silence concerning his projection into the ranks of Presidential possibility by his friends and business colleague, Julius H. Barnes. Throughout the day he has been besieged by requests for a public statement upon his intentions.

The Democratic National Committee headquarters were an air of disappointment because Mr. Hoover had not denied that he was, as Mr. Barnes said, a progressive Republican. Some Democrats have talked of Hoover for President and more have not discouraged the idea. His support of President Wilson's appeal in October, 1918, for the election of a Democratic Congress led some to consider him a possible Democratic candidate.

Republican leaders generally refused to comment upon the new hat in the ring, though some of Mr. Hoover's friends pictured him as of Rooseveltian type and filling the bill as a business man candidate. Senator Lodge would say nothing, while Senators New, McCormick and Kenyon were non-committal. The nearest to encouragement was the remark of Senator McCormick: "I'm glad to learn that Mr. Hoover isn't following the will-of-the-wisp of a Democratic nomination, at least."

### HOOVER BOOM IS LAUNCHED.

Northwestern Grain Men Start It Off at a Dinner.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—While Julius Barnes, Wheat Director of the United States, was making the announcement in New York that Herbert Hoover will not allow himself to be a candidate for President unless there is a spontaneous popular demand for his election, a "Hoover boom" was being launched in Minneapolis.

The proposal that Mr. Hoover be named as a candidate was brought up at a dinner at the Minneapolis Club, attended by 200 millers and grain men of the Northwest.

Among the leaders, especially those who know Mr. Barnes and Mr. Hoover intimately, it was denied that the reference to Mr. Hoover at the dinner was sponsored by the knowledge that Mr. Hoover had been secretly nursing the feeling that in the end Mr. Hoover might be drafted as a Moses to lead them out of their wilderness.

It was learned definitely yesterday that Mr. Hoover had no advance knowledge of what Mr. Barnes was going to say. Republican friends of the Californian, it is understood, thought that the Democratic tag was gradually being placed on him and the Barnes declaration was made in order to fix definitely the status of Mr. Hoover as a progressive Republican.

### PENNSY WILL PUSH DETROIT EXTENSION

Expenditures Depend on U. S. Terms of Return.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 15.—Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, announced to-day that the \$15,000,000 extension of the Pennsylvania lines to Detroit will be pushed to completion as soon as the Government provides the necessary legislation which will assure the railroads a sound basis of credit after their line would have both passenger and freight trains running into Detroit over the Pere Marquette tracks soon after March 1.

"I have learned through newspaper reports that the Pennsylvania is expected to spend in excess of \$100,000,000 on improvements upon return of the railroads to their owners," said Mr. Rea. "This is not true. What improvements we do make will depend on what action the Government takes to finance these improvements."

### N. Y. LEADS IN CORNELL DRIVE.

ITHACA, Jan. 15.—The Cornell Endowment Fund Campaign Committee announced subscriptions to date total \$2,136,014. The total number of subscribers is 997 and the average subscription is \$2,142.

The New York district stands first in total amount subscribed, with \$812,882; Chicago is second, with \$242,152; Cleveland is third, with \$197,000. Duluth stands at the top of the honor roll in largest per capita subscription.

## GEN. WOOD TO TRY TO OIL MACHINE TO-DAY

Presidential Aspirant Has More Trouble Getting His Boom Working Well.

### JERSEY G. O. P. SPLIT BY 'BIG FOUR' FIGHT

Nearly a Dozen Leaders Want to Represent Republicans at Chicago.

New Jersey Republicans are engaged in a bitter struggle over control of the delegates to the national convention in Chicago. The situation is further complicated by the clashing of the personal ambitions of nearly a dozen leaders seeking membership on the "Big Four."

Former Governor E. C. Stokes and former Governor William N. Runyon same time ago openly declared themselves in favor of the nomination of Major-General Leonard Wood. Mr. Stokes, who is chairman of the State committee, went further and suggested the selection of delegates who favored Wood. His plan was understood to be that he and Senator Runyon, a man from South Jersey and another from the central part of the State should make up the "Big Four."

On the other hand Hamilton F. Kean, member of the national committee from New Jersey, is fighting for an unrestricted delegation. Chairman Stokes had called a conference to be held at the Republican Club in Trenton at noon to-day. It had been expected that there would be an open clash over the situation. Owing to the sudden illness of Mr. Stokes this conference has been postponed until Wednesday, January 28. The conference will include members of the State committee, the county chairmen and Mr. Kean, E. P. Earle and Harold Bradwood, New Jersey members of the State and means committee of the national committee. At the conference there will be a discussion of Presidential candidates, of the makeup of the "Big Four" and of the question as to whether the delegates shall be instructed.

Friends of Senator Hiram W. Johnson, under the leadership of Irving E. Taylor of Short Hills, will open a drive to-day to get New Jersey for the Californian. They say that Mr. Stokes was brought into the Wood camp through John T. Kinz, who has dropped out of that movement, and they intimate that possibly Mr. Stokes may be persuaded that after all Johnson would make the better candidate.

Mr. Taylor, a prominent business man of New York, who was a member of the Progressive National Committee in 1912, will to-day issue an address to the Republicans of New Jersey asking them to support Senator Johnson.

For years it has been customary in New Jersey that Republican United States Senators should be delegates-at-large to national conventions. The plans of Mr. Stokes to control the delegation for Gen. Wood ignited Senators Walter E. Edge and Joseph S. Frelinghuysen. Their friends are up in arms and say they will fight to the finish to have them chosen as members of the "Big Four."

Among others who are nursing ambitions to be delegate-at-large are Thomas L. Raymond of Newark, who was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination last fall; David Baird, United States Senator for a time by appointment; John W. Griggs of Paterson, former United States Attorney-General, and Everett Colby, formerly prominent in the Progressive party.

### U. S. Ship Ownership Opposed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Resolutions opposing Government ownership of merchant vessels and calling for the abolition of the recruiting and training service and the service bureau of the Shipping Board were adopted by the International Seamen's Union of America in convention here to-day.

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